

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

Minor Matters of Interest in the Capital City.

SUNDAY, OCT. 1 .- Miss Pollard, of the Pollard-Breckinridge case, has entered a Home for fallen women. The fact became known today. She is keenly sensible of the disgrace | shouldered. she has brought upon berself, and she intends in future to atone for it by a life of self-denial and charitable work. Her family have entirely renounced her. Miss Pollard said: "My stay here is indefinite. My purpose in uplifting and educating fallen women. The work also places me in a position where I can never be untrue to myself again."

MONDAY, Oct. 2.- The Pennsylvania Railroad piling at the Long Bridge until the bents of the bridge are strengthened. The strengthening must be finished by the 15th of December and the piling removed before that -A member of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds said to-day that the understanding is that the Senate Committee will not report any public building bills to this Congress. Representative Sweet, of Idaho, another member of the House Committee, says that he will endeavor to have one bill reported, giving a building to each of the new States which have not been so favored. Of the six new States, North and South Dakota only have received appropriations for public buildings. Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Wyoming are each desirous of obtaining an appropriation for buildings in which State work can be trans-

TUESDAY, OCT. 3.-The quarterly meeting of the Associated Survivors of the Sigth Corps, of Washington, was held at the Riggs House. was adopted. A committee was appointed to arrange for a banquet at the annual meet-

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4 .- In the House Mr. Blair ing the Secretary of the Navy to report all amounts of money paid by the Government to contractors building war ships for the United States on account of premiums, and on speed attained by each ship in excess required by the terms of the contract, on account of which premiums were paid, and the number of pounds of pressure upon the boilers of Lamont to appoint Basil Lockwood, the colored hero of the disaster, to a place in Government employ. The Survivors' Associaare requested from the public generally.

THURSDAY, OCT. 5 .- Attorney-General Olney has submitted the estimates for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, to the Secretary of the Treasury. They aggregate \$6,225,025, which is a the Department in regular appropriations and deficiencies for several years back .---The celebrated claim of Wm. McGarrahan to the Rancho Panoche Grande, in California, was introduced in the House again by a bill from the clerical force of the Census Office. The places will not be filled. The clerks four or five chiefs of division. Carroll D. forward with all possible speed.

FRIDAY, OCT. 6 .- Mr. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, left Washington, having completed the Executive business which brought him here, His resignation as First Assistant Secretary which time he has had no official connection with the Government. Notwithstanding this fact, the President desired his assistance in making certain appointments in the Diploreport of Building Inspector Entwiste, which has been looked forward to with so much interest, was submitted to the Commissioners. During the year 5,004 permits were issued to note that 1,888 permits for brick dwellings were issued, at an estimated aggregate cost of \$6,129,190. There were permits issued for 642 frame dwellings at a cost of \$722,006.

by a select committee of five Senators. This investigation will be more for the purpose of ascertaining the legal responsibility of the Government for damages than to fix the perbills of relief that have been introduced. Yet it is probable that such a committee, if organized, would demonstrate many interspect to such matters.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS. The great throng of people who present them-

ents or friends, will hereafter be obliged to heads of departments and not those of the the perilous bridge and safely reached ground. President, and almost invariably the recomtaken, instead of the President personally considering the merits of applicants. Senators and the members of the Cabinet.

A noticeable figure the other day in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol was Mr. P. White, Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada. During his stay he chatted with a goodly number of Senators and Representatives, and discussed with them the differences in the conduct of the Canadian body and the Senate. He declared among other things that the Canadian House of Commons was a much more dignified body than the Senate. It is to be boped that it is not so slow in doing the will of the people. Mr. White is a lumber merchant at Pembroke, and has been a member of the Canadian Parliament for 20 years.

There are between 700,000 and 1,000,000 public documents piled up in the vaults of the Capitol. They have been accumulating there ever since the Government began to be so prodigal with good white paper, printers' ink and last presswork. Some of them are worth \$25 a volume. A man who makes a specialty of proposes to have these books distributed to and was loth to believe that she was mistaken libraries and institutions of various kinds. He | as to location.

also proposes to regulate future printing so that only those public documents for which there is a demand shall be printed, and so that such shall be distributed promptly. Meanwhile, as he carries the load of 700,000 accumulated volumes, he grows more and more round-

The new White House rules requiring that visitors, no matter what their political, official, legislative or social status may be, shall, exentering the institution was to compose and | cept in very rare cases, content themselves with discipline myself, and to devote myself for talking to Private Secretary Thurber, has Hawley (Conn., R.). the remainder of my days to the work of already caused much embarrassment and some bad feeling among Congressmen and others. The other day several members of the Board of General Managers of the National Soldiers' Co, received permission to-day from the Sec- | Home, that day in session in Washington, called retary of the Interior to put in temporary at the White House, to call upon the President, who is an ex-officio member of the Board. To of the upper House at this time: their surprise and indignation the President sent word he could not see them. Thinking date, so as to avoid all danger from the stop- the message a mistake, they sent the messenger page of ice carried along by river currents. | back with an intimation to that effect. But it was not a mistake; the President announced himself too busy with public duties to see them then, but might be able to do so later in the afternoon. The members of the Board left, declaring that they would neither call again that afternoon nor at any other time. Among kins, and Hansbrough. the party were Gen. William B. Franklin, ex-Senator W. J. Sewell, of New Jersey, and Col. Sam Fessenden, of Connecticut.

One of the most enthusiastic advocates of statehood for Territories is Hon. Autonio Joseph, who is now serving his fifth consecutive term as delegate from New Mexico. Of course his interest centers about his own Terri-There was a large attendance, and consider- tory, which he would dearly like to see enable business was transacted. The report of dowed with the dignity of a State's representathe Committee on Badge and Seal, designs for tion and government. Mr. Joseph is a member agree upon a compromise, or shall they suggest resented by the nickel-steel Harveyized plate. which were submitted by Comrade Adams, of the House Committee on Territories. He one, or shall they stand squarely for uncondisaid the other day: "I think our Committee tional repeal? Between these lines of policy will report a bill for the admission of Utah very soon, one for the admission of New Mexico introduced a resolution for reference direct- within a few weeks, and others for Arizona and Oklahoma a little later in the session, and I hope and confidently believe all four of the bills will become laws before the close of the preseach ship separately; to whom such payments | ent Congress," As for New Mexico, he grew were made, and the amount paid to each; the | very warm in his praise of her resources and possibilities. "All we need now is statehood." he concluded, "which will give our own citizens fresh courage and do away with the ineach ship in attaining the increase of speed. | evitable feeling, so natural to citizens of Terri-- The survivors of the Ford's Theater dis- tories and the District of Columbia, that they aster drafted a petition asking Secretary are disfranchised; cause outside capital to flow into the country in vast streams, and in a few years make it one of the wealthiest and busiest tion have signed in a body, and signatures States in the Union, with a population of at least half a million."

The Senators of to-day drink but little liquor at luncheon. The seductive cocktail is patronized to some extent, and occasionally a less amount than has been appropriated for | "cold bottle" is opened in honor of some constituent whose good opinion is sought. Beer is consumed in liberal quantities. In the old days drinking was much more common among Senators than it is now. There is a rule which providing for its reference to the Court of says liquor shall not be sold within the Claims .- About 60 dismissals were made precincts of the Capitol, but it is not enforced, and probably never will be. Senators dismissed were from all grades, including were among the first to break it. Several years ago, when the rule was comparatively new, a Wright, the new Superintendent, took active | Western Senator, who had just delivered a charge to-day, and the work will be pushed fatiguing speech, sent down to the restaurant for a glass of brandy. "There's none on hand," was the message forwarded to him. "But I must have some," he declared. After a short period of indecision the proprietor of the resof State took effect on the 30th ultimo, since | taurant sent out for a bottle of cognac. Since that time brandy has been kept in stock.

There is a rawboned chestnut horse in service matic and Consular service. - The annual | in this city whose history suggests the ups and downs which equine life, like that of the human family, is subject to. Twelve years ago this animal was one of the pair of stylish and from all sources at an estimated aggregate | speedy chestnuts which drew the carriage of cost of \$9,205,832. This record is far in ex- President Arthur through the streets and cess of any previous year. It is interesting drives of Washington. There is a legend to the effect that this particular horse could "do" a mile in 2:26 before a road cart, with Mr. Arthur holding the ribbons. Now he is SATURDAY, OCT. 7 .- Senator Harris introduced | hauling a bired surrey about town at a 15in the Senate a resolution providing for an | minute "clip." There is nothing in his apinvestigation into the Ford's Theater disaster | pearance to indicate high lineage or former

It is with a good deal of disinterested satissonal responsibility for the accident. It is faction that one learns of bravery rewarded. designed to facilitate work upon the various | Basil Lockwood, the colored man who rescued many persons at the Ford's Theater disaster, has received his reward in an appointment to esting facts about upsafe buildings, and per- a messenger's place in the Record and Pension haps will outline a theory or a policy for the Office. Several petitions had been presented to Government to pursue in the future in re- | Secretary Lamont, but the appointment was, it is said, made without reference to them, the Secretary having already decided to recognize the heroism of this noble negro. It will be reselves at the White House, office-seeking or | membered that Lockwood secured a ladder, and, | irregular. pushing the claims of some of their constitu- climbing a telegraph pole in the rear of the building, placed it to a window ledge. A large pour their wishes and woes into the ears of the number of the imprisoned clerks passed over

. . . mendations of these Department chiefs will be | The Washington Monument is a standard attraction for tourists and other strangers in Washington. A touring party or bridal couple Representatives now direct their best energies | do not consider their sojourn complete unless to securing the good-will and indersement of the great shaft has been ascended before they leave. The dome of the Capitol, which used to be the great place for lofty ascensions, has not near so many visitors as it had years ago before the monument was completed. Col. Wilson, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, estimates that 16,311 people ascended the monument during the month of September alone, who are included in the total number, 841,794 visitors, since Oct. 9, 1888, when the monument was opened to the public.

One of the spots of never-failing interest to persons coming into the city is that where President Garfield fell when he was shot. The recital of the terrible happening by graphic word-painting, and illustration by gestures and postures, is now part of every Capital guide's stock of historical information, and whenever there is a specially large crowd of strangers in the depot a goodly number may be seen standing in a more or less awed manner about the little star that is inlaid in the floor of the ladies' waiting-room. "Are you looking for the star, ladies?" asked the usher of two ladies who were seen gazing earnestly about them on dealing in Government publications has offered | the floor of the general waiting-room the other that. Most of them are not worth 25 cents. day. "Yes," replied one of them. When Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, has undertaken pointed out to her she exclaimed, "They have Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, has undertaken moved it since I was here last." The lady failed to realize the foolishness of her remark, PENSION COMMITTEES.

Composition and Jurisdiction in House and

likewise the Senate Committee on Pensions. To the Committee on Invalid Pensions is referred all bills relating to pensions of the | Special Commissioner Blount. civil war, and all questions connected therewith. The names of gentlemen of the Com-

Martin (Ind., D.), Chairman; Fyan (Mo., D.), (Minn., R.), Graham (N. Y., D.), McDannold (Iil., D.), Erdman (Pa., D.), Fielder (N. J., D.), (Iowa, R.), Apsley (Mass., R.), Meikeljohn (Neb., R.), Strong (O., R.).

of bills relating to the pensions of all wars of the United States other than the civil war. Those composing it are: Moses (Ga., D.), Chairman; Henderson (N.C.,

D.), Jones (Va., D.), Houk (O., D.), Snodgrass (Tenn. D.), Taylor (Ind., D.), Lisle (Ky., D.), Clark (Mo., D.), Baker (Kan., P.), Louden-slager (N. J., R.), Lucas (S. D., R.), White (O., R.). Tawney (Minn., R.)

The Senate Committee on Pensions has juris-

diction of same subjects as both Committees of Invalid Pensions and Pensions of the House. Following are the committee: Palmer (Ill., D.), Chairman, Brice (O., D.), Vilas (Wis., D.), Camden (W. Va., D.), Caffery (La., D.), Gorman (Md., D.), Shoup (Idaho, R.), Hausbrough (N. D., R.), Gallinger (N. H., R.),

CONGRESSIONAL INACTIVITY. At this writing Congress is in its 10th week of the extraordinary session and the seventh week of the silver debate. But the situation is almost as uncertain as it was at the beginning. One Senator thus describes the position

"There are eight Republican Senators-Messrs, Teller, Wolcott, Jones of Nevada, Mitchell, Dubois, Pettigrew, and Power-who are for silver, opposed not only to the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, but to any compromise which would not provide for silver at least as liberally as that law. There are four Republicans opposed to repeal unless some compromise measure is substituted for the Sherman law that will recognize silver as a money metal-Cameron, Manderson, Per-

"In addition to these the four Populists, of course, are opposed to the repeal of the Sherman law-Peffer, Stewart, Allen, and Kyle, Irby being accounted a Democrat. These are antagonists of the Administration from outside the Democratic ranks. The Democratic ance. The Alliance will soon start on a voyage posed to unconditional repeal.

"Therefore, if President Cleveland's position regarding the Sherman law is to be sustained it must be by the votes of the 25 Republican Shall they wait for the Democratic majority to the Republicans are halting, but it is believed the majority are in favor of allowing the rethe shoulders of the Democratic majority."

THEIR SILVER ANNIVERSARY.

John T. Reynolds Post Fittingly Observes the 25th Year of Its Existence.

A good entertainment and a large and appreciative audience characterized the 25th or silver anniversary of John F. Reynolds Post at Metzerott Hall Thursday evening. Corporal Tanner was there, and made one of his ringing speeches in his best style. Besides this, the other features of the attractive program contributed to make the anniversary an unquali-In his remarks Corporal Tanner said that the

the bondholders. No attempt had been made to suspend their rights.

which he elaborated at some length, was that it did not matter whether the country was in fand. Next to their allegiance to God they report fewer than ever private bills. were loyal to their country. Among the selections from the program that

met with special favor from the audience was the solo by Miss Clara Rosafy and the flute solo by W. L. Cooper. He played a selection from Terschah, accompanied by Prof. Meyer. A recitation, "The Pride of Battery B," by Mr. Walter E. Garry, a New York elocutionist, was

NEW APPOINTEES.

The following appointments have been made: Stephen Bonnal, of Maryland, now Secretary of Legation at Peking, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States at Madrid, Spain. Charles Denky, of Indiana, now Second Secretary of Legation of the United States at

To be Consuls of the United States: F. A. Dean, of Michigan, at Naples, Italy: Marshall Hanger, of Virginia, at Bermuda; W. B. Hall, of Maryland, at Nice, France; Edgar Schrann, of Texas, at Montevideo, Uruguay; J. H. Stuart, of New York, at St. Thomas, West Indies; P. B. Spence, of Indiana, at Quebec, Canada: Revel Savage of Maryland, at Nantes, France; E. S. Wallace, of South Dakota, at Jerusalem, Syria. Second Lieut, Ernest Hinds, 2d Art., to be First Lieutenant; Second Lleut. Wirt Robinson, 4th Art., to be First Lieutenant.

C. M. Force, of Kentucky, to be Deputy First Comptroller of the Treasury.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, in taking the office of Superintendent of Census, to which the President has assigned him, has not nor will he relinguish his office of Commissioner of Labor, the act of Congress passed by the House the other day having been so drawn as to permit Mr. Wright to fill the two offices, drawing not \$8,000 a year in all.

Hon. Warren B. English, of California, who is contesting the Third District with Judge with his brief ready for filing with the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Hilborn has 13,163 votes to his 13,138, and English claims that about 100 votes cast for Hilborn were

VETERANS IN THE CITY.

George M. Peacock, Co. E. 77th N. Y., Saratoga, N. Y. Comrade Peacock is engaged in the lumber basiness, and is one of the bestknown citizens of his town.



FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Whooping

Cough, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia. And for the relief and cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral Prompt to act, sure to cure.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

An Executive message on Hawaiian affairs has been prepared for some weeks, ready for transmission to the Senate whenever action on That our readers may better understand the the silver question permits the consideration of inrisdiction of the Committees of the House of other business by that body. The contents of Representatives on Invalid Pensions and on this message have been carefully guarded by Pensions, and the subjects referred to each the State Department, as secrets of this characcommittee, we give below the jurisdiction and ter, which are the property of the people, names of the committees in the present House, usually are, the only information vouchsafed in respect to the document being that it embodied the recommendation of Minister and

It is said that Mr. Blount recommends that the question of establishing a protectorate over the islands by the United States should be submitted to the plebiscite, in which the natives Hare (O., D.), McEttrick (Mass., D.), Baldwin and foreign-born residents should have equal rights of voting. This, it is believed, would result in the restoration of the monarchy. Taylor (Tenn., R.), Pickler (S. D., R.), Lacey Whether in the event of the natives declaring against a protectorate and manifesting a desire for the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani, the The House Committee on Pensions has charge | United States is to undertake the task of replacing her on the throne and maintaining her there against what appears to be the desire of the entire foreign-born population, is a question upon which no disclosure is made. Albert Willis, of Kentucky, Mr. Blount's successor as Minister to Hawaii, is on the way

ARMY AND NAVY.

to his new post of duty.

The President will have the appointments of two Brigadier-Generals upon the recirement of Adj't-Gen. Robert Williams on Nov. 5, and the | that the laws were constitutional. retirement of Brig.-Gen. Carlin a few weeks later. Gen. Williams was appointed Adjutant-General by President Harrison upon Gen. Kelton's retirement two years ago, and Gen. Carlin only received his promotion last Spring. Both officers retire on account of age. The contest for the vacancies will be lively, and much wirepulling and use of political influence will be brought into play to secure the places. Gen. Ruggles, who is now senior officer of the Adjutant-General's corps, is the most probable successor to Gen. Williams, though Col. Vincent, who is immediately below him, has about an equal chance. Ether one will make a most admiral Adjutant-General, Should President Cleveland follow the rule of seniority in promotions, Gen. Ruggles will get the plum. Both Gen. Ruggles and Col. Vincent will retire in a few months of one another and both have three years yet to serve. Gen. Ruggles's advancement would bar Col. Vincent from promotion before retirement, however, as the latter goes on the Retired List before Gen. Ruggles.

Commander Whiting has been relieved of the command of the Alliance, now at Corinto, Nicaragua, and granted a month's leave of absence, in order to celebrate his nuptials with Miss Ah Fong, daughter of a wealthy Chinese merchant at Hanolulu, the marriage to take place at San Francisco. Commander T. A. Lyon will succeed Commander Whiting on the Alli-Senators are divided, the majority being op- around Cape Horn for New York, the quietness of public affairs in Nicaragua warranting the taking away of this vessel for use as a training-

ship at the Brooklyn Yard. Armor has reached its best state, apparently, Senators understood to be committed to repeal. and the experiments of the last 12 months have "Now, they are confronted by this question, shown that the earlier demonstrations were sustained. The best protective material is repbe the extension of the remarkable properties of the smaller caliber plates to the heaviest armor, such as plates of 17 inches in thickness. sponsibility of meeting the situation to rest on | In powder there has been continued progress, although no great advance in brown powder, which is destined to be replaced by smokeless powder. The latter has improved under the experiments made at Newport.

The Ordnance Bureau has encouraged two steel concerns to take up the manufacture of armor-piercing projectiles, and now there are reliable sources of supply equal to almost any emergency. The quality of the material, as demonstrated by tests, is equal to the best showing made by the standard projectiles of the foreigners.

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS.

a great many private pension bills, which retotal amount of pensions had not cost the Na- quire an extra force of clerks to handle them, tion one-half of what it had paid in interest to are sent in to the House Committee on Invalid Pensions. So far, over 500 have been referred. Most of these failed to pass last session. Dur-The closing idea of Corporal Tanner's speech, | ing the 51st Congress some 1,400 of this character passed, and during the two previous Congresses about an equal number found approval. the hands of one party or another so long as But last session only 200 went through. This there were 7,000 Grand Army Posts in the session the Committee, it is understood, will

Supplemental to the Dependent Act. Mr. Baker (N. H., R.) has introduced a bill

(H. R. 1899), providing: That in the administration of the act of June 27. 1890, by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions, and in the rating of Pensions thereunder, all claimants showing a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own victous habits, and which inexpectates them from the performance of manual labor, rendering them unable to earn a support from such manual labor in such a degree as would be rated, under former laws and the rules and regulations of the Pension Office existing at the date of the passage of said act of June 27, 1890, at or above six dollars per month, shall be rated proportionally in the same manner as like disabilities of service origin are proportion-Peking, to be Secretary of Legation at Peking, ally rated; and all claimants showing a pensionable disability which, if of service origin, would be rated at or above \$12 per month, shall be rated at \$12 per month. That whenever, in consideration of pension

claims under the act of June 27, 1890, the claimant has shown that he is disabled by more than one wound, injury, or disease pensionable under said act, the accumulated degree of disability arising from all of said separate disabilities shall be the measure of the rating of the pension granted as provided in the preceding section. That the Commissioner of Pensions shall have power, as heretofore, to establish, at points most

convenient for pensioners and applicants for pension, Examining Boards of three Surgeons each, for the examination of applicants for pension. In selecting the members of said Board, Surgeons having had military or naval service in the Army or Navy of the United States shall be preferred for appointment as far as practicable; Provided how-ever, That such Boards shall be constituted as far as practicable of Surgeons who belong to different political bodies.

That whenever the certificate of a Board of Eramining Surgeons shall show that a claimant for pension under the act of June 27, 1890, is suffering from disabilities which, in their opinion, probably resulted from the vicious habits of the claimant, such case shall be placed in the hands of a Special Examiner of the Pension Bureau, who shall make exceeding balf the compensation now fixed by an impartial examination into the facts of the case, law for the Superintendent of Census, or about | at which special examination the claimant shall have full opportunity of being present, confronting and cross-examining the witnesses against him, and of introducing witnesses in his own behalf. When the report of the Board of Examining Sur-Samuel G. Hilborn, Republican, is in the city | geons shall show that the disabilities found are, in their opinion, the result of causes not referable to the claimant's victous habits, such disabilities shall be presumed to be resultant from pensionable

That, except in cases of established fraud, no pension shall be suspended, withheld, withdrawn, or reduced, except after 90 days' written notice served upon the pensioner, and a full and impartial hearing and tovestigation had upon sworn testi-Chaplain Howard, 124th Ill., Northwood, mony: Provided, however, That the certificate of a duly-appointed Medical Examining Board may be used in evidence without the same being verified by the oaths of the members of such Boards signing the same.

High-Water Mark,

The high-water mark as to the number of pensioners on the rolls and the amount of money to be expended per year has evidently been reached. A statement prepared at the Pension Bureau shows that on July 1, 1893, there were 966,012 pensioners of all kinds being borne upon the rolls. On Sept. 1, 1893, two months afterward, there were only 964,398, showing a net decrease during that time of 1.604 pensioners. This is an average net decrease of 807 per month, and if extended through the year would show a net decrease of 9.684

This is the first time in 33 years, or since the war, that a net decrease to the rolls has been shown. It is estimated at the Bureau that the loss to the rolls during the present fiscal year by death, remarriage, minors reaching the nonpensionable age, etc., will reach 50,000 as against 35,000 last year. And it is not thought that the additions to the rolls will reach much more than 40,000. These figures mark an epoch in pension matters long expected, but which has required about 30 years to reach.

He Showed Signs of It.

[Detroit Free Press.] The distinguished-looking citizen was sitting in front of a hotel discussing the silver question with one or two other men, and at last he got the bit in his teeth and nobody could stop him. While he was still at it two men on the outer edge of the circle slipped away. "Who in thunder is that fellow anyhow?"

asked one. "Blamed if I know," was the reply; "but I've got money to bet he's a United States Sen-

Read "Better than a Pension" on page 3.

CONGRESS.

the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

TUESDAY, OCT. 3.

In the Senate, a quorum was present at the opening, which is not often the case nowadays. Mr. Morgan (Aia., D.) offered an amendment to the silver-purchase repeal bill. It revives the free-coinage act of 1837 and remits 20 per cent. of the import duties on all goods imported from countries which accept the American standard silver dollar.

The silver repeal bill was taken up and Mr. Dolph occupied the floor nearly three hours in continuation of his speech. Mr. Power (Mont., R.), in opposition to the bill, and Mr. Palmer (Ill., D.), in its advocacy, finished the day's debate. After a brief Executive session the Senate, at

5:45, adjourned. In the House, the call of committees was un-

productive of results. The Federal elections repeal bill was taken up.

Mr. Northway (O., R.), speaking against the

measure, entered upon an argument to prove Mr. Kyle (Miss., D.) spoke in opposition to the Federal election laws. The laws should be repealed because they were unnecessary; because they were not in the genius of our Government; because they were inconsistent with our republican institutions, and because they were a tax on the people. Mr. Bowers (Cal., R.) spoke against the bill,

and Mr. Deforrest followed with an argument in its favor. Mr. Dunphy now asked for a consideration of the New York-New Jersey Bridge bill. Mr.

Warner said he would not object, although he



would vote against it, as he was not satisfied as to the good faith of those who asked for the charter. The vote resulted 14 to 13, and Mr. Warner raised the point of no quorum. The House, at 4:55, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4.

In the Senate, only a baker's dozen of Senators were present at roll-call. The two set speeches of the day were delivered by Senators Butler (S. C., D.) and Blackburn (Ky., As usual on the meeting of a new Congress, and occupied nearly two hours with his re- only increased his irritation, but in the end he marks. The Kentucky man made a spirited | triumphed over them by his shrewdness. appeal for bimetallism.

Mr. Call (Fla., D.) addressed himself to the pending bill and the bill to increase the circulation of National banks. At 5:30, without Mr. Call having finished his remarks, the Sepate went into Executive session, and in a few minutes adjourned.

In the House there was a fair attendance. On motion of Mr. Martin (Ind., D.), from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, a resolution was adopted calling for information as to the number of pensions granted during the year ending Sept. 30, 1893, and the number of appli-

cations rejected. Mr. Mercer (Neb., R.) asked for the immediate consideration of a resolution directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to investigate whether any employes of the Pension Bureau are traveling as detectives, to the detriment of old veterans. There was some objection made by Mr. Richardson (Tenn., D.) as to the printing of the resolution in the Record, and the Speaker took the matter under advisement.

Later in the day he ordered it printed. The House then considered the bill to promote the safety of National banks by prohibiting the officials of such banks from borrowing money, except by the consent of the Board of Directors. Mr. Cox addressed the House briefly, but at the suggestion of Mr. Burrows (Mich., R.) withdrew the bill for the present. bills were reported and placed on the calendar: By Mr. Oates (Ala., D.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, the Oates bankruptcy bill. By to show why their names should not be dropped Mr. McCreary (Ky., D.), from the Committee

on Foreign Affairs, the McCreary bill to amend

the Geary Chinese exclusion act. The House resumed consideration of the Federal elections repeal bill, and Mr. Compton (Md., D.) denounced the laws. Mr. Sweet (Idaho, R.) opposed the bill. Mr. Fitch (N. Y., D.) offered a substitute for the Tucker bill, entitled: "A bill to prohibit the military or naval forces of the United States from interfering with elections in the States, and to repeal all laws which provide for the appointment of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals of Elections." Mr. Lane (Ill., D.) advocated the pending bill, and Mr. Murray (S. C., R.) spoke against it. The House, at 5:20, adjourned.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28. In the Senate there were only nine Senators present at the opening, but nobody raised the point of the absence of a quorum, and therefore no roll-call was required. An agreement was entered into last week that to-day should be set aside for Executive business, and hence no dilatory tactics were indulged in by the silver obstructionists.

With a six hours' continuous Executive session the Senate broke the record of the last Congress, but in so doing managed to dispose of considerable business and get out of the way a number of nominations, mostly those of Indian agents, against which the Republicans have been making a determined resistance.

In the House some important routine business was transacted, and the House received from Secretary Carlisle his answer to its resolution asking why the Sherman act had not been enforced during July and August. The communication was referred. The Federal election repeal bill having been

taken up, Mr. Murray (S. C., R.) concluded his speech in opposition to the measure, and criticised the election methods in vogue in South Carolina, claiming that the presence of Federal supervisors was necessary to the conduct of a fair election. Mr. Russell (Ga., D.) argued in support of the

Mr. Money (Miss., D.) denounced as infamous and iniquitous the accusations made in the minority report against the election methods of his State. He defended that State against

all assaults made upon her. The House then at 5:35 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. FRIDAY, OCT. 6. In the Senate Senator Blackburn introduced

his compromise resolution, which provides that after Jan. 1, 1894, the Mints of the United States shall be opened to the unlimited coinage of silver of American production. It directs that the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the first of each month, shall determine the rate of seigniorage for such month, and that such seigniorage shall be sold and with its proceeds gold shall be bought, such gold to be kept in the Treasury in order to maintain the parity between the two moneys. Senator Blackburn said he would deliver a speech one day next week in favor of this resolution.

A communication from the Treasury Department was presented, giving the estimate of the total cost of the deportation of Chinese labor-

ers under the Geary act at \$7,360,000, of which sum \$860,000 would be required for the current The debate on the silver purchase repeal bill

was carried on to-day by Mr. Cail (Fia.) and Mr. Butler (S. C.), both in continuation of speeches begun by them last Wednesday. Mr. Teller also made a little progress with the speech begun by him last week. He then yielded for a motion to proceed to Executive business, and the Senate, at 5:35, adjourned till to-morrow at 11 a. m.

In the House, after the reading of the journal, the Federal elections repeal bill was spoken to by Mr. Haines, who concluded his speech in opposition to repeal; Mr. Hicks (Pa., R.), who denounced the pending measure; Mr. Ray (N. Y., R.) opposing the bill; Mr. English (N. J., D.) advocating repeal; Mr. Cummings (N. Y., D.) denouncing the law; Mr. Tawney (Minn., R.) who spoke against the bill; Mr. Talbert (S. C., D.) commending it, and Mr. Geissenbainer (N. J., D.) also in approval.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6. In the Senate, Mr. Voorhees gave notice that

on Wednesday next he will ask the Senate to remain in continuous session until the protracted parliamentary struggle shall be brought to a close by a vote. Mr. Roach (N. D., D.) then addressed the

Senate in favor of the repeal of the Sherman Mr. Roach occupied two hours and a half in the delivery of his speech. He was followed by Mr. Allen (Neb., P.). Mr. Allen,

without completing his speech, yielded to a

motion to adjourn, and the Senate at 4 p. m

adjourned till Monday at 11 a. m. In the House, the consideration of the Federal election bill was resumed. Mr. Everett (Mass., D.) advocated the bill and denounced the laws which it was proposed to repeal, although he acknowledged their consti-

tutionality. Mr. Grosvenor (O., R.) made one of his characteristic vigorous speeches, in which he scored the Democratic party and ridiculed it for its want of harmony and for being compelled to call upon the Republicans for help in its hour of need. He characterized the Democratic party as a party that was in a condition of dry

Mr. Oates (Ala., D.) criticised the Federal election laws on constitutional grounds and defended the Southern States from the charge that their elections were fraudulent. Mr. Hephurn (Iowa, R.) defended the election laws, which, he contended, gave every voter in the country the right to vote as he pleased.

Several other members spoke for and against the pending bill.

MONDAY, OCT. 9.

In the Senate, the day began with a speech by Senator Harris (Tenn., D.), replying to certain resolutions adopted by the Memphis Cotton and Merchants' Exchanges reflecting upon his position in the present situation. Mr. Wolcott spoke to his resolution instructing the Finance Committee to carry out the bimetallic declaration of the Voorhees substitute. He attacked the President and Mr. Carlisle for their attitude toward and references to the Senate, and he waxed especially eloquent in declaring that the repeal bill would discredit, attaint and outlaw silver.

Mr. Voorhees rose to reply. There was much excitement noticeable in his manner. He denied that the repeal bill would demonetize silver. The bill was a better friend to silver money than any measure could be that bought silver as corn, wheat, oats, and rye. It merely said that the Government did not want to buy any more silver money. He charged the silver Senators with having accomplished the death of the white metal when they voted for the Sherman law. He defended his position against charges of inconsistency that had been thrust

at him by several Senators. The Democratic friends of silver now began to make Mr. Voorhees as uncomfortable as possible, and for some time he was subjected to a D.) The former spoke against the repeal bill, | civil service examination on finance, which

After this exciting colloquy Mr. Teller replied to Mr. Voorhees's criticism of the Senators from the silver States for supporting the Sherman bill when it was before the Senate, making again the charge of inconsistency against the Indiana Senator. The pending measure, Mr. Teiler concluded, was an attempt to strike down silver and put the United States on a single gold standard at the bidding of the

British capitalists. The Wolcott resolution was placed on the calendar, and the silver-purchase repeal bill

The balance of the afternoon was consumed by Mr. Cockrell in a vigorous speech against repeal. Without concluding, Mr. Cockrell yielded to a motion to adjourn.

In the House, the last day of the elections repeal bill debate opened with a speech by Mr. Aldrich. Many speakers took part, and there was much more feeling than hitherto. For the Republicans there were three strong speakers-Dolliver, of Iowa; Payne, of New York; Boutelle, of Maine-while New York closed the debate for the Democrats with Coombs, Lockwood, and Fitch.

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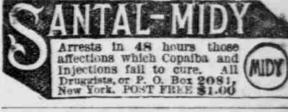
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